

EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.
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FOR PRESIDENT:
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—JOHN PITCHER, of Posey.
2d " JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.
3d " MICHAEL GILLES, of Dearborn.
4th " DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.
5th " THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.
6th " LOWELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.
7th " EDWARD W. MCGAGHEY, of Park.
8th " JAMES F. SUTT, of Clinton.
9th " DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:
WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 7.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.—It will be seen by a telegraphic despatch to the Louisville Journal in another column that news has arrived of the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. We earnestly hope that the news is true. What rejoicing it will occasion not only in this country, but with our army in that unhappy country.

It was stated to the Baltimore Convention by one of the delegates from Georgia, that without the vote of New York, it was impossible for the locos to elect their candidate. How near Mr. Cass will come to getting the vote of the Empire State may be judged of from the extracts from the Barnburner organs in our columns to-day. It is impossible for that portion of the party to fraternize with those who nominated this Northern man with Southern feelings. The Buffalo Republican, an influential locofoco organ of the Barnburners says:

It is scarcely necessary to say, that the nomination of Lewis Cass will be unqualifiedly repudiated by the Democracy of New York, and will only be supported by a small faction of office holders and dough-faces.

It is the determination of the Barnburners to hold a convention on the 22d inst. to nominate candidates and form an electoral ticket. This the N. Y. Globe threatened in case the Baltimore Convention put forth a man opposed to the Wilmot proviso, and they evince no disposition to recede. Nor does the troubles of the locofocos end here. South Carolina is determined to form no ticket; and Georgia and Alabama are standing with their necks stretched and heads erect, scenting danger in every breeze, and watching an opportunity to bolt. The doom of Locofocism is sealed.

Gen. Cass was once elected, many years ago, to a seat in the Ohio Legislature, and it is the only occasion upon which he ever received office from the hands of the people, notwithstanding he has been an office holder all his life-time.

"None of us have denied, the President has acknowledged, the whole Democratic party has again and again asserted that the annexation was the cause of the war with Mexico."

This is the language of Gen. Cass in his late speech in the United States Senate—the man who is presented as the most prominent of all the Locofocos for the Presidency.

We dislike to place the names of our favorite candidates prominently before our readers and then be compelled to abandon them and place others in their stead.—Van. Democrat.

Just so! You are not alone, however. There are quite a number of your party, like yourself, who can't afford to have an opinion of their own, but who find it easier and less troublesome to adopt the edicts of their leaders. But although you may not stop to think, there are thousands who have heretofore acted with your party who will, and you may be sure that when they do, they are lost to your party forever.

THE NORTHERN MAN, WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.—The Slave States cast their 121 votes in the Baltimore Convention as follows. On the first ballot, Gen. Cass received 66 being seven more than one half of all the votes cast for him.

On the third ballot he received 71 votes from the Slave States, and on the fourth ballot 97, the entire vote of the South save 24 votes; his whole vote from the Free States was 52, 22 thereof from Locofoco States and 30 from Whig States.

This statement is a sufficient commentary upon the efficiency of Gen. Cass's pledges and assurances in favor of Slave extension and the continuance of the Southern Governmental policy. The General's history proves him to be a man of "amiable weakness and pliable consistency," and cannot be confidently trusted; at this present, however, he is "a northern man with Southern principles."

The New York Barnburners, it is now said, will hold a State convention at Utica on the 22d of the present month to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The anti-slavery men of Ohio are to hold their State convention on the same day.

Locofoco is synonymous with Democrat, and the Journal will so learn in August and November.—Van. Democrat.

That is a slander. Locofoco, according to your own showing, is synonymous with "Murderer" and "Robber."

It will be seen by our telegraphic reports that Gen. Cass has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.—Van. Democrat.

We knew that a load of telegraph poles had been left at the Court House, but we did not know before that they had been planted, the wires stretched, and the telegraph in full operation. We do our best, but we can't keep up with our neighbors in collecting news.

The Charleston Mercury finally comes to the conclusion that the "republicans of the south" will be driven to the support of Gen. Taylor.

SAD.—The L. Hare who has been found guilty by a court Martial in Mexico, of participation in a murder and burglary committed on the premises of a Mexican merchant, is stated, by a reporter of the trial for the N. O. Delta, to have been one of the most valiant spirits of the army during the "Battles of the Valley," and, on account of his unconquerable courage, he was selected by his commanding officer to command one of the "fortiori" hopes at the storming of the castle of Chapultepec. He was allowed to select fifteen men to accompany him, and out of this fifteen, only five escaped the deadly fire of the enemy, and the Lieutenant conducted himself throughout, with the utmost coolness and high-toned courage.

The Evansville Journal contains a long argument to illustrate that Democrats are Tories. [Van. Democrat.]

The argument was your own, and a very successful argument it was, too. A few more such will leave you "alone in your glory."

THE RIVAL ROSES.—The Philadelphia North American says: "Our agreeable democratic friend, Wilson McCandless, Esq., of Pittsburgh, when nominating Mr. Buchanan before the Baltimore Convention, said: 'I nominate the illustrious son of Pennsylvania, (James Buchanan) for President of the United States, and as an omen of success, I have here blended together the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster, which I received from a lady to present to the New York delegation.' Mr. Dickinson, of the New York Hunker delegation, however, did not accept the 'blended roses,' nor was there a single one of the young Democracy gallant enough to receive it. Had New York's 'favorite grandson' been there, he would not have been mown on the occasion of this interesting floral exhibition, just out of opposition to the old Hunkers. We have not learned whether the South dictated the absence of a coal black rose in the delicious grouping, nor whether it was ruled out, as coal of any variety is not under the protection of the democracy. However, the garlands are dead, and Mr. McCandless may not exclaim to the late Mr. Buchanan, with Queen Gertrude—
"I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd,
And not have strew'd thy grave."

GEN. CASS UPON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In another column the reader will find Gen. Cass's letter to the Chicago Convention, upon Western Improvements, which, as it is remarkably short, and to the point, we hope none of our locofoco friends will pass it over. All the distinguished men, says the Louisville Journal, especially of the interested sections, were written to and requested either to attend the convention in person or to write letters to that body expressing their views in relation to its objects. Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, Thomas H. Benton, and various others, accordingly addressed letters to the convention, declaring their opinions unequivocally as to the duty of the General Government to make appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the great rivers and lakes. Gen. Cass too wrote a letter, and he alone, of all the men that did write, was afraid to express an opinion either one way or the other. Where even Martin Van Buren dared to speak out, Lewis Cass was non-committal. He knew not what course would ultimately be settled on by his party in respect to internal improvements, and so he had not the courage to give a hint as to his own views. Yet common politeness required him to reply to the letter of the committee, and he is a polite man. He sent a letter and, when the secretary of the convention was about to read it, the utmost curiosity was excited among the members of that body, for all knew the character of Cass as a "trimmer," and all were anxious to hear what he had to say.—The letter was read, and, the moment it was finished, a general peal of laughter broke forth from that grave, deliberate body, and several members, yielding themselves up to the irresistible spirit of fun, cried aloud "encore!" "encore!" "encore!"

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The report of the Patent Office, recently made, presents some interesting statistics relative to the wealth of the Union. The population of the United States is set down at 20,746,000, and the aggregate of personal and real property is estimated at \$8,294,550,000. New York is the richest State, her property being \$1,112,000,000; Pennsylvania next, \$850,000,000; then Ohio, \$740,000,000; then Virginia, \$580,000,000. Indiana stands fifth on the list, her property being worth \$384,000,000. The remainder of the States rank as follows:—

Tennessee, \$380,000,000; Kentucky, \$342,000,000; Massachusetts, \$340,000,000; Georgia, \$330,000,000; North Carolina, \$306,000,000; Illinois, \$294,000,000; Alabama, \$276,000,000; Mississippi, \$256,000,000; South Carolina, \$242,000,000; Missouri, \$240,000,000; Maine, \$240,000,000; Maryland, \$193,000,000; Louisiana, \$188,000,000; New Jersey, \$168,000,000; Michigan, \$148,000,000; Connecticut, \$132,000,000; Vermont, \$120,000,000; New Hampshire, \$120,000,000; Arkansas, \$60,000,000; Texas, \$56,000,000; Iowa, \$52,000,000; Rhode Island, \$52,000,000; Wisconsin, \$38,000,000; Delaware, \$32,000,000; Florida, \$30,000,000; District of Columbia, \$18,000,000; Oregon, \$8,000,000.

In the above valuation of the free States and territories is \$4,794,000,000; of the slave States \$3,500,550,000. In this last item we suppose the value of the slaves is estimated as property. There are probably not far from 2,900,000 slaves in the United States. Estimating them at an average value of \$300 each, we have an item of \$870,000,000 property in human beings.

It is said that "there's nothing in a name," but we must confess, for several reasons, that we do not altogether admire that which is at the head of our paper at present.—A change will be effected as soon as we can make the arrangements for the procuring of a suitable head.—Int. Patriot.

"Let well enough alone," is a good saying. Since you have hauled down the black flag of Locofocism, and run up the Whig bunting, we are inclined to think the name suits exactly. Patriot is synonymous with Whig, as our neighbor of the Democrat here would say.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—We submit the resolutions adopted by the Locofoco national convention, and call the attention of our readers to them. They were reported by Halleet, of Boston.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism under whatever name or form which seeks, to play the will of the constitution, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the states, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declaration of principles given by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grant of power should be confined to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to comment and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence of foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs; and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and that the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank, that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentration of money power, and above the laws and will of the people, and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that, such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, nor prohibited by the constitution, that all efforts of the federal government, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government, and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every effort to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of self among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the rights of the people can be obtained through, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico provoked on her part, by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas; and that upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Resolved, That we were rejoiced at the assurance of a peace with Mexico, founded on the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future; but that while the ratification of the liberal treaty offered to Mexico remains in doubt, it is the duty of the country to maintain the administration in every measure necessary to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, should that treaty be rejected.

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico have shown it with invincible glory. Their untimely deaths, their daring enterprise, their unflinching perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes, and that more formidable enemy—the diseases of the climate—exalt their devoted patriotism to the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That the Democratic national convention of the thirty States composing the American republic, under their fraternal congratulations to the national convention of the republic of France, now assembled as the free suffrage representatives of the sovereignty of

thirty-five millions of republicans, to establish government on those eternal principles of equal right, of which Lafayette and our Washington fought side by side, in the struggle for our own national independence, and we would especially convey to them and to the whole people of France, our earnest wishes for the consolidation of their liberties, through the wisdom that shall guide their councils, on the basis of a democratic constitution; not derived from the grants or concessions of kings or dynasties, but originating from the only true source of political powers recognized by the States of this Union, the inherent and inalienable right of the people, in their sovereign capacity, to make and to amend their forms of government in such a manner as the welfare of the community may require.

Resolved, That the recent development of this grand political truth, of the sovereignty of the people and their capacity and power for self-government, which is prostrating thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality, and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigorous and bold adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded through the American Minister at Paris to the national convention of the republic of France.

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk our President, and Andrew Pickens our Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union—in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a National Bank, in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the public lands, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes, in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional treasury, in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade, by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest, and productive tariff of 1846; and that, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which these great reforms have been achieved—and risk them in the hands of those who know nothing of our surrender of that vigilance, which is the only safeguard of liberty.

Resolved, That the confidence of the Democracy of the Union, in the principles, capacity, firmness, and integrity of James K. Polk, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound Democratic doctrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterized his Administration in all our affairs at home and abroad; that we tender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts, and assure him, in advance, that at the expiration of his Presidential term he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, respect, and admiration of a grateful people.

Resolved, That this convention hereby present to the people of the United States, Lewis Cass, of Michigan, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as a candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

RESPONSE OF NEW YORK LOCOFOCISM.—The New York Evening Post and New York Globe are the organs of the barnburning division of the Locofoco party of New York, and when it is understood that this division constitutes full two-thirds of the party in that State, the following comments of the organs on the proceedings of the Baltimore convention and the nomination of Gen. Cass will justly be deemed conclusive as to what may be looked for from the empire State in November.

(From the New York Globe)

We do not regret that this gentleman was preferred—for, in regard to him, the views of the Democratic party of New York have been fully and fully expressed. His course upon various questions, but more particularly on the subject of maintaining freedom in territories where it now exists, has earned for him the hearty contempt of the people of this State, and we are gratified that an opportunity is presented of declaring this sentiment at the polls.

Had the representatives of New York been allowed to take part in this nomination, it would be seen that a two-thirds vote would not have been obtained for Gen. Cass. We are gratified that such was not the fact, and that we are relieved from all responsibility for a nomination which reflects deep disgrace on the parties by whom it was made. The delegates from New York were excluded because they were friendly to the preservation of freedom in the territories, and Gen. Cass was nominated because he believed such preservation unconstitutional. This is exactly the test presented by Georgia, Virginia, Alabama and Florida, and to which the Utica convention solemnly resolved they would not submit. We are gratified that the Union has not been dismembered on this question, and that the Democrats of New York are thrown back to the alternative of State action and State nominations. It remains for them to act with the calmness, firmness and determination which have characterized their action.

(From the New York Evening Post)

The final vote given for Mr. Cass is not properly a two-thirds vote after all. It comprises two-thirds of the votes of the convention. If the representatives of the New York people had been allowed their rights, Mr. Cass could not have been nominated. It was important, therefore, to his friends, that their votes should be excluded or neutralized—a fact of which the Washington politicians who attended were well aware before they left home.

Nine of the votes given for him were cast by a negro driver from South Carolina, appointed at a "catchword" gathering, and who gave his vote for the whole State—where Mr. Cass is sure of receiving no support from any party, unless he makes an entire new declaration of principles on the slavery question.—Neither has the convention given any nomination in which the interests of the colored people are taken into consideration. The delegates from Alabama and Georgia refuse to abide by it, until fuller and more explicit explanations are given on that very question, by Mr. Cass's friends in the convention.

What sort of nomination this is, this nomination made in a convention mutilated and packed in such a manner that it can by no admissible figure of speech be called a body representing public opinion in the party from which it was constituted—a nomination which even now depends for its validity on some Democratic States upon new concessions to the slaveholders, which are yet to be proposed, debated, and enacted.

The editor of the Warsaw Signal announces, that he has abandoned neutrality in politics, and hereafter that paper will advocate Whig policy. We welcome it to our ranks.

THE FIRST BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The Albany Atlas, gives a brief history of the first Democratic Convention at Baltimore, as appears at the present time:

In that Convention the two-thirds rule was passed by Virginia in order to defeat the nomination of Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, and finally, under a threat from the South Carolinians, adopted by the Convention. In spite of the rule, Col. Johnson was nominated, and the candidate of the Virginia delegation defeated. Thereupon the Virginia delegates, with Thomas Ritchie, (now editor of the Union,) at their head, declared they would not support the nominee of the Convention for Vice President, on the ground that "he did not represent the political principles of Virginia."

Accordingly they seceded, returned home, and the Democratic State Convention at Richmond, struck off the name of Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President, and substituted that of Wm. Smith, of Alabama, and for this nomination the nineteen votes of Virginia were cast. The sacred duty presented in Convention for Vice President, by the Virginia delegation in preference to Col. Johnson, was Wm. C. Rives, who, after passing through Conservatism, became a decided Whig.

The New York Globe, the organ of the Barnburners, thinks, in view of these things, that it is rather out of place for the Washington Union and Richmond Enquirer to be finding fault with the New Yorkers.

METHODIST CHURCH.—NORTH—SOUTH—PROPERTY QUESTION.—The Pittsburg Gazette gives the following as the result of the doings of the present General Conference in regard to the property question:

"The Book Committee at New York and Cincinnati are authorized and directed to take the following action on the subject of the property of the General Conference to arbitrate this claim. Should they have the power, the arbitration is to be made and considered final. Should they not have the power, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South should commence a law suit in Indiana before many years and the establishment of a legal arbitration. Should the conference have the constitutional power to arbitrate, and no suit be entered by the South, the annual Conferences are requested to allow the suspension of the sixth restrictive article, so as to give the Conference the power of arbitration."

The Evansville Daily Journal is a very respectable and interesting sheet, highly creditable to the place it emanates from, as indicative of its business and growing importance. Evansville is destined to be the largest city in Indiana before many years and the establishment of a Daily like the Journal will do much toward hastening that period.

May we calculate, friend Chandler, upon receiving your Daily regularly? You can afford we hope, to be generous to your country brethren, especially in Indiana—not to say District.—Corydon Gazette.

Certainly, brother, you shall have our Daily in exchange and welcome.

"Political leaders who advocate the side of the enemy will be consigned to the infamy and disgrace which they justly merit."

So says the Vanderburgh Democrat, and he ought to know. Mr. Polk is the only "political leader" who took "sides with the enemy," he having furnished them a commander for their forces, and for doing so is consigned by the Democrat "to the infamy and disgrace which he justly merits." Serves him right. Just so Arnold, that other locofoco traitor, was treated.

NEW CARRIAGES.—The Worcester, (Mass.) Telegraph says that Mr. Isaac Woodcock of that place, has made a most important improvement in a two wheel carriage as regards both ease in riding and beauty in appearance. The advantage which it possesses over a common four wheel carriage consists in the compact combination of a chaise or buggy body, with an axle, pair of shafts, half elliptic springs, so arranged that the entire weight of the body and its load is suspended to the axle, neither resting upon or fatiguing the horse, and so also that the motion of the body of the vehicle is kept perfectly steady, and is prevented from violent jerks or vibrations, however rough or uneven the road may be. It is also constructed so as to pass the weight under the axle, instead of over as in the old way. It balances on level ground, bears upon the horse in ascending and descending, and is relieved from the weight in descending a hill.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—It is said that Judge Saunders of Louisiana, now on his way to the convention, is authorized to present the name Gen. Taylor to the convention, with a pledge that he will abide its decision.—Cincinnati Gazette.

We are certain that neither Judge Saunders nor any other man is authorized to do this. At the same time we say with a confidence, scarcely falling short of absolute knowledge, that Gen. Taylor, if not nominated by the Whig national convention, will very soon afterwards be nominated by the Whig State convention. He himself feels well assured that none of his true and rational friends will be guilty of the absurdity of running him in opposition to the regular nominations of the two great parties of the country.

Gen. Cass voted for the river and harbor bill last Congress. When he was elected the President vetoed that bill, Cass became non-committal in regard to it. He has now resigned his seat in the Senate, in hot haste, and gone home to avoid either voting for or against a similar bill. He is trying to court the friends of the bill, and to make himself popular with them. He has never heard of the river and harbor bill since he was elected, and he looks at two sweethearts at the same time.—Lou. Jour.

GEN. SCOTT AT FREDERICK.—It appears from the following paragraph, that Gen. Scott has arrived at Frederick, Maryland, where the Court of Inquiry is to meet. It is from the Baltimore Sun, and dated—

FREDERICK, May 29th.

The distinguished conqueror of Mexico, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, arrived here in the cars this morning, at a quarter before 12 o'clock, and was met by a large number of the citizens, who gave him a hearty greeting. In company with this military chieftain, were Capt. H. S. Scott, Lt. S. Hamilton, Dr. Witherspoon, Gen. Townsend and lady, Col. Belknap and family, Gen. Cushing, Maj. A. G. Bennett, Lieut. James Loughead, Gen. Quitman, and many whose names I could not ascertain.

They have found comfortable quarters at Keefe's City Hotel, and George Rice's U. S. Hotel. The city appears very lively. I have not yet ascertained when and where they will open their court.

EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA.—We presume that some of the presses in Virginia are advocating the removal of the property qualification which restricts suffrage in that State. It has always struck us with surprise that a State so eminently Democratic as Virginia, should be the only member of the confederacy in which universal suffrage does not practically exist. The movement in favor of extending the franchise will doubtless succeed as such movements invariably do in the long run.

(From the New Orleans Delta of the 30th ult.)
PEACE! PEACE!! PEACE!!!
Ratification of the Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 51 to 35.—Out-Post of the Army to be called in.—Embarkation of the Troops.—Gen. P. F. Smith starts for Vera Cruz on the 24th inst., to superintend their Embarkation, &c.

The Steamship Edith, Capt. Couillard arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, having left there on the afternoon of the 23d. To Captain Couillard we are deeply indebted for his prompt delivery of highly important despatches from our correspondent "Mustang," to the evening of the 21st from the city of Mexico, and the 19th from Queretaro.

The final vote on the Treaty was taken in the Chamber of Deputies at 6 1/2 o'clock on the evening of the 19th. It was ratified by a vote of 51 to 35—a vote which completely settles the question of peace. The action of the Senate will be had with little or no delay; in fact its decision was looked for every moment at the City of Mexico before our express left, and not the slightest doubts were entertained that the treaty would pass that body with little or no opposition.

Gen. Butler was about issuing orders for calling in all the outposts preparatory to the immediate march of our troops from the country.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief, to superintend the embarkation of the troops. He was to leave the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 24th inst., for that purpose. Between the 1st and 4th of June, it was confidently expected our army would be on its march for the coast.

The Monitor Republicano of the 21st contains the subjoined letters from Queretaro, introduced to its readers in the following manner with all the honors:

"ATTENTION! MOST AUTHENTIC AND IMPORTANT!—Our Express arrived last night about 10 o'clock, bringing us the annexed letters.—They announce the approval of the Treaty by the Chamber of Deputies:

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.

At last this population is relieved from that state of most anxiety in which it has been kept, by a debate of a graver character than any which has engaged its attention, since the establishment of our independence. At a quarter past six in the evening, the ratification of the Treaty was voted by FIFTY-ONE TO THIRTY-FIVE who were for it. Senors Lacunza and Rosa were the last speakers; both displayed immense power and have proved themselves consummate statesmen.

The danger has passed; the Senate will immediately take up the business, and, less numerous, less turbulent, without comprising in its bosom a single man, who has in any way shown a disposition to mutilate the national representation, by keeping away from the session, it is impossible that the affair can be left undecided, or that it be not decided happily and opportunely.

I do not wish by these remarks to cast any obliquity on the Chamber of Deputies; it has conducted itself with dignity and magnanimity. The warmth which has been displayed in the discussion will ever do it honor; and with rare exceptions, good faith has shown out conspicuously in each party, among those advocating peace and those contending for war. On both sides of the question there are illustrious men; all defended their opinions with all decorum and self-restraint.

QUERETARO, 19th May, 1840.

It was a quarter past six o'clock in the evening that the Treaty was approved of, by fifty-one votes to thirty-five. The last speaker was Senor Rosa, the Minister, a gentleman named Aguilar, the latter in opposition. My friend, all has terminated happily. As the Government Express leaves this city to-day at 10 o'clock, I have decided on sending off yours also, in order that you may be more speedily put in possession of this favorable news.

In our daily issue to-morrow, we shall publish ample details of the subjects only slightly glanced at here. The agony however, is over.

From St. Louis, Republican.

MORE INDIAN ENORMITIES.

Attack upon the Mormons at the City of the Salt Lake—Men, Women, and Children Killed.

The steamer Mustang arrived yesterday morning from the Missouri river. We are indebted to the officers for a St. Joseph Gazette of Tuesday last, which contains some exciting information from the Mormon colony at the city of Salt Lake. It is stated that Mr. Shinder passed through that town on the following day, on his way from Fort Kearny, with information that an express had just reached there from the Mormon colony, bringing intelligence that the Indians had murdered a number of the men, women, and children at the City of the Salt Lake. No cause was assigned for this outbreak. The express had been sent in for the purpose of getting assistance from the Government, as it was feared that the Indians would gather in still larger numbers, and make all the emigrants at that place. It would seem from the intelligence from Oregon and the City of the Salt Lake, that the Indians have determined upon a regular war upon the colonies though widely separated from each other; and that the Indian hostilities are now general, and many of them will be cut off before aid can reach them. A military force of several thousand men will be absolutely necessary to protect our citizens in that quarter, and great as the cost may be, it is the duty of the Government to give them this protection.

We learn from the officers of the Mustang, that 600 wagons, containing Mormon emigrants were to leave camp Israel, 65 miles above the Council Bluffs, to-day, for the City of the Salt Lakes. But after the events which are stated in the preceding part of this article, we think it doubtful whether they will not be forced without some promise of protection from the Government.

It is stated that 2000 Pawnee Indians had come into Bellevue, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, for which they were in great want.

A report is also brought to us, that the first United States train which left Fort Leavenworth this spring, was attacked by Indians at Walnut Creek, and in the attack twenty persons were killed. The names of Sisson and two Leroy's are mentioned among the number. We are not informed how this report was brought to the settlements, but we are inclined to believe that it is much exaggerated, if not altogether incorrect. The Mexicans who came in from Santa Fe, the latter part of last week, and left there on the 22d of April, made no mention of this affair, although of sufficient interest to have attracted their attention.

We learn by a private letter of our Vincennes correspondent, to his father in this city, that Robt. M. Caddington, eldest and only son of R. T. Caddington, of the Vincennes Gazette, was drowned while bathing on the evening of May 27th in the Wabash at that place. He was an excellent and promising lad. His body had not been found.—New Albany Bulletin

(From the Louisville Journal.)
BOSTON, June 3, 4 P. M.
Owing to the breaking of the wires between